

River, in Northern Chihuahua, an immense estate belonging to El Paso and

New York parties. The mine is called the San Pedro, and there is on it an old incline going into the mountains at an angle of forty-five degrees and evidently following the richest ore streak.

in a zigzag manner. At the end of this incline a subterranean chamber was found which had been fashioned evidently with great labor and trouble

into a regular Catholic chapel. The chamber is some thirty feet in diameter and about twenty feet high. Seats have been cut from the solid rock run-

ning all round the chapel, and so have been an altar and a pulpit. The whole was found neatly whitewashed and presents a peculiar and weird aspect. The ancient chapel could be used at a moment's notice as a place of worship.

A tradition is found to exist among the natives living in the neighborhood that many years ago a regiment of Spanish cavalry was stationed at the presidio of Janos, some twenty-five

miles distant from the mines, and that the Indians disclosed the existence of the mine to the priest who was in spiritual charge of the regiment. The priest went into partnership with the

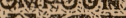
Colonel, and they employed the soldiers of the command in working the mine, which was found exceedingly rich. After a while complaints were made about this enforced labor at headquarters in Spain, and the Colonel was

Before leaving, he and the priest divided the silver and the Colonel's share was sufficient to load eighty mules, which he took with him across the country to Vera Cruz, where he took ship for Spain.

The whole country adjacent to the Casa Grande and Santa Marie Rivers is full of objects of interest to the archæologist and naturalist. Prehistoric ruins are found everywhere, many of them clearly traceable to the Aztecs but others evidently antedate

any authentic records of history. A richer field of exploration and investigation cannot be found anywhere in North America.

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DR. STARKER & PALEN have the liberty to refer to the following-named well-known persons who have tried their Treatment:

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REV. WM. PEARL NIXON, Editor, In-Ocean, Chicago, Ill.
HON. A. W. MOORE, Editor The Centenary, Lancaster, S. C.
J. H. W. HORTHINGTON, Editor New South, Birmingham, Ala.
JUDGE H. P. YROOMAN, Quenemo, Kan.

MRS. HARY L. IVERMORE, Helirose, Massachusetts.
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 FIDELIA M. LYON, Waimea, Hawaii, Sandwich Islands.
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ERNEST TURNER, Nottingham, England.
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And thousands of others in every part of the United States.

—♦—

"COMPOUND OXYGEN—Its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Faten, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after long abandonment to die by other physicians. A copy of "COMPOUND OXYGEN" is

Development." an interesting book of one hundred pages. Both or either will be mailed free to any address on application. Read the brochure!

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
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[illegible]

This is a detailed map of the New England region, showing parts of Maine, New Brunswick, and the Maritime Provinces of Canada. The map includes major cities like St. John's, Moncton, and Halifax, as well as numerous smaller towns and villages. It also shows the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Bay of Fundy. The map is oriented with North at the top.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND
Its central position and close connections with continuous lines at terminal points West, true mid-link in that transcontinental chain to the Pacific. Its main line and branches in Peoria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, Indianola, Winterset, Atlantic, Knoxville and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph and Kansas City, and Atchison, in Kansas, Minnesota; Waterbury, and many other prosperous cities.

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THE FAMOUS ALBANY
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E. ST. JOHN, General Manager, **CHICAGO**

A Subterranean Chapel.

An interesting discovery has been made in an old Spanish mine on the property of the Corralitos Cattle & Mining Company, on the Casa Grande River, in Northern Chihuahua, an immense estate belonging to El Paso and New York parties. The mine is called La San Pedro, and there is on it an old Indian legend of a mine which at an angle of forty-five degrees and evidently following the richest ore streak in a zigzag manner. At the end of this incline a subterranean chamber was found which had been fashioned evidently with great labor and trouble into a regular Catholic chapel. The chamber is some thirty feet in diameter and about twenty feet high. Seats have been cut from the solid rock running all around the chapel, and so have been an altar and a pulpit. The whole was found neatly whitewashed and presents a peculiar and weird aspect. The ancient chapel could be used at a moment's notice as a place of worship.

A tradition is found to exist among the natives living in the neighborhood of the mine that in the latter part of the Spanish cavalry was stationed at the presidio of Janos, some twenty-five miles distant from the mines, and that the Indians disclosed the existence of the mine to the priest who was in spiritual charge of the regiment. The priest went into partnership with the Colonel, and they employed the soldiers of the command in working the mine, and the priest was to receive

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For CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA,
CATARRH, HAY FEVER, HEADACHE, PERILITY, RHEU-
MATISM, NEURALGIA and all Chronic and Nervous Disor-
ders.

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JEDIDIAH H. P. THOMAS, Quorum, Ear.
MRS. HARRY A. HAYMERHOE, Helene, Massachusetts.
FREDERICK S. & YOUNG, New York City.
MR. F. C. KNIGHT, Philadelphia.
MR. FRANK RIDGILL, Berehant, Philadelphia.
HON. W. W. SCHUYLER, Easton, Pa.
EDWARD L. WILSON, 522 Broadway, N. Y., Ed. Philadelphia Photographer.
PHILIP R. LYON, Valmet, Hawaii, Sandwich Islands.
ALEXANDER RITCHIE, Inverness, Scotland.
MRS. J. H. KYLE, Oxnard, Pennsylvania, Zanacoas, Mexico.
MRS. EMMA COOPER, Lillia, Spanish Honduras, Central America.
Z. COVEY, E. S. Vice-Consul, Chagbans, Morocco.
M. V. ASHMEAD, Red Cliff, Conn.
TUNNEL TUNNEL, Nottingham, England.
JACOB WARD, Bayard, New South Wales.
 And thousands of others in every part of the United States.

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DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
 1527 & 1529 Arch Street, Philada., Pa.

The map shows the Atlantic Ocean between North and South America. Philadelphia is marked on the East Coast of the United States, New York is further north, and London is in Europe. Lines radiate from Philadelphia, passing through New York and London, and extending across the Atlantic to the West Indies and South America. The map is labeled with 'Philadelphia', 'New York', 'London', 'Atlantic Ocean', 'North America', and 'South America'.

UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHICAL MUCH USEFUL INFORMATION FROM

The map is a small, stylized world map showing the continents of North America, South America, Europe, and Africa. It is labeled with 'Philadelphia', 'New York', 'London', 'Atlantic Ocean', 'North America', and 'South America'. The map is used to illustrate the distribution of Compound Oxygen.

[illegible]

Indianola, Winterest, Atlantic, Knoxville,
and Council Bluffs,
SALE St. Joseph and Kan-
sas City, and at
and at Jackson, in Min-
nesota; Water-
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All safety appliances and modern im-
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Is the favorite between Chicago, Rock Island
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WABASH AVE. and MONROE ST.
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Accommodations for 300 Guests.

HAS ELEVATOR and all Modern Improvements
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Special and satisfactory rates to excursion parties.
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Health is Wealth!



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We Guarantee Six Boxes

to every case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$1.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only on receipt of cash.

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MAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS,
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 E. A. HOLBROOK,
 Gen'l. Ticket & Pass. Agent.

The Upsilantian.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1888.

SUGAR votes the democratic ticket and so does rice. The duty levied is all right. Wool is an offensive partisan, and must go. The duty is removed. Whisky is a "luxury," and should be taxed. Sugar is a necessity and must be taxed. Oh consistency! Thou art a jewel.

OUR tariff dike allows an overflow of more than \$800,000,000 worth of foreign goods into our markets every year; still the administration says nothing on earth will save this country from going to the denminion bow wows, except a lower dike. Two years ago we were on the same dangerous ragged edge and nothing but the stoppage of silver coinage would save us. A good many people are getting tired of being scared so often and suggest a new remedy for the country's cure, namely, a change—of—administration.

MR. TALMAGE made a personal statement from his pulpit, last Sunday, denying a newspaper report that he had entertained some guests with wine, and added, "I will give \$1000 reward to any one who will prove that one drop of wine was offered." It is strange that a man of Mr. Talmage's standing should seem to think that his denial needed to be sustained by a pledge of forfeit—that, in the language of the sports, he needed to back his word with money. We could never have thought of such a need in his case.

ONE hundred million dollars in the treasury and two hundred and thirty million dollars due in two years; still, we have the exhibition of a great party sitting up nights and scaring the country out of its wits by parading before it the ghost of a "surplus." Ordinarily when a man has one hundred dollars and owes two hundred and thirty, he is looking about, not to find how he can get rid of the one hundred but where the dickens he's going to get the other hundred and thirty. It is the minus surplus that scares a man of sense and not the plus, unless he is built after the plan of our worthy chief.

HERE is what Bismarck said of America in a speech to the Reichstag, six years ago: "The success of the United States in material development is the most illustrious of modern time. The American nation has not only successfully borne and suppressed the most gigantic and expensive war of all history, but immediately afterwards disbanded its army, found employment for all its soldiers and marines, paid off most of its debt, given labor and homes to all the unemployed of Europe as fast as they could arrive within its territory, and still by a system of taxation so indirect as not to be perceived, much less felt. * * * Because it is my deliberate judgement that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its system of protective laws, I urge that Germany has now reached that point where it is necessary to imitate the tariff system of the United States."

MR. MILLS, unfortunately for his case, suggested more than he said when he referred, in his tariff speech, to a tariff of 19 per cent. in 1861 and of 47 per cent. in 1888. The 19 per cent. tariff goes with an increasing national debt, loss of credit, financial disasters, impossibility of national loans even at 10 per cent. interest, bonds 15 per cent. below par, discontent at home, distrust abroad, industries paralyzed, foreign made goods filling the shelves of our stores, home made goods unsold and eaten by moths in the factories, and labor paid starvation prices. All this marked the years of low tariff, culminating in a commercial cyclone in 1897. On the contrary, 1888 with a tariff of 47 per cent. goes with a rapidly diminishing debt, credit the best of any nation in the world, three per cent. bonds from 10 to 25 per cent. premium, comfort and prosperity at home, a miracle of growth and wealth to the nations abroad, trade chiefly in native goods, the machine shops and factories alive with busy hands, savings banks abounding in the surplus of labor's earnings, and no depression in business except as a consequence of the assault of those who seek the overthrow of the system which has made us, as a nation, rich and powerful. 19 and 47. Each figure carries with it, its special accessories. Verify the pictures given above by a resort to the history of the periods, and then choose whichever best speaks the greater boon.

THE YELLOW RIVER.

We have in this country little conception of the resistless destruction of the Hoang-Ho, or Yellow River of China, of whose appalling devastation we have had frequent newspaper reports. The London Spectator has a descriptive article which gives the most astounding picture of the insatiable monster. The river is over 3000 miles long, and when it is swollen by the melting snows of the mountains in Central Asia in which it rises, it is the most uncontrollable river in the world. It carries such enormous quantities of sediment that its bed steadily rises above the plain year by year, and is confined by dikes as long as the engineering skill and the patient labor of China can do it, and then the catastrophe comes, as it came last fall, and the river changes its course, as it does about every 25 years. For 500 miles it averaged a mile in breadth and 70 feet deep, and was bounded by a practically limitless plain lower than the bed of the river. When the dikes gave way under the enormous rush of water, the torrent became a stream thirty miles wide and ten feet deep, traveling at an estimated speed of twenty miles an hour and spreading to right and left at every incline of the surface, sweeping away cities, forests, soil, everything, with incredible fury and a speed that shut out all hope of escape for any living thing; and the exhausted volumes behind urged it along at that rate for month after month. Over 10,000 square miles it spread, overwhelming in instant destruction 3000 villages; and those who know what Chinese villages are can probably credit the awful estimate of seven millions of human lives extinguished in that deluge.

A BIG JOB UNDERTAKEN.

The theory of the Ways and Means Committee is that home manufacturers should seek their market abroad, and in order to enable them to do this, raw material should be free of duty. To compensate wool growers for this loss of protection, they propose to reduce the tariff on manufactured wools and so compel the surrender, to a certain extent, of the home market. Compensation for this surrender must be sought in foreign markets. This is all very pretty in theory, but what does it imply? What requirements must be met in order to establish a trade in new and foreign fields?

(1) A merchant marine, of which we are entirely destitute; it must, then, be created. (2) Every element of cost must be obtained as cheaply as by foreign manufacturers, not only the raw material but labor as well. (3) The establishing of great mercantile houses in foreign countries; and (4) The education of a foreign people to such an appreciation of our goods that they will prefer them to those with which they have been long accustomed. In other words, this committee propose, not only to compel a reconstruction of our business but also the creation of the conditions necessary for doing business.

This is the stupendous change which Mr. Cleveland or his committee offers to the business of this country; or rather it is the change he proposes to force upon the business enterprise of the country; all this too, for the ostensible purpose of depleting the national treasury. The wiping out of the iniquitous internal revenue system, would bring about this result and not disturb business investments, but that is too simple a method. Mr. Cleveland attempts a bigger job. He must disturb all the intricate relations of the business world, readjust values, compel new conditions, and knock things out generally, to accomplish what a little good sense would do without disturbance or detriment to any industry. Farmers must sell their wool for 10 cents less and manufacturers must sell their woolsens 20 per cent. less, and foreigners must buy enough of our goods to make up for the loss in our home market. But what are manufacturers to do while we are creating a merchant marine, establishing mercantile houses abroad, educating the people abroad to our tastes, and establishing among them the essential condition of mutual confidence? How many years will it take to secure all the conditions necessary to obtain a market abroad, equivalent to the one we surrender at home to please the sage of Buffalo?

Is this expensive reorganization of our system which has brought us naught but blessings, the only remedy for a plethoric treasury, a democratic administration can offer a prosperous people? Does this proposition exhaust the resources of the President? If so, then God pity the country and deliver us from a most pitiable exhibition of aborted statesmanship, begotten of arrested development, intellectually, and desperate conditions, politically.

THE LIQUOR LAWS.

The local option law became operative by its terms, on Tuesday, although there is a quibble raised over a seeming inconsistency between two of its provisions under which it is claimed that the law cannot be in full force until next Monday. It is not very material. Either now, or at the beginning of next week, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors become unlawful in thirty-three Michigan counties. The Detroit Journal has dispatches from several points in those counties, indicating little concert of purpose among those engaged in the business. Some will openly disregard the law, some will seek to evade it and secretly violate it, and some will obey it and seek other occupation. Time will develop the fact, we think, that all will ultimately be compelled to observe the law, and the exceptions become as the exceptions to the observance of other laws, confined to the Ishmaels whose hand is against every man and every man's hand against them.

Simultaneously with the local option law, the amended license law also goes into effect in those counties that have not voted prohibition under the former, and the more stringent provisions of this are expected to considerably reduce the number of saloons in such counties. We profess no great faith in the good result of shutting up six saloons in a town and leaving six to run; but if that shall lessen the waste—the waste of money, and time, and character—which the saloons entail, we stand ready to recognize it.

Seventy-three saloonists were hauled up in Cincinnati, last Monday, for keeping open on Sunday.

The new high license law in Philadelphia, through the stringency of its bond provisions and the rigid scrutiny of character of applicants, promises to reduce the number of saloons in five wards, from 1056 to 197, that being the number of applications granted by the license court.

The druggists of Davenport, Iowa, give notice that they will sell no liquors for any purpose after the 1st of May, when the amended prohibition law goes into effect, though two hundred saloons are still running there, sustained by local sentiment.

In Allegan county, where the old and repeatedly-knocked-out game of the social club subterfuge was being attempted, it has been again knocked out by a decision of court that it is an evasion which amounts to a violation of the law, and the dispenser of liquors is guilty of selling in the meaning of the statute.

The per diem pension bill, for which petitions have been circulated here, has been introduced by Congressman Burrows. It proposes a pension of one cent per month for each day of service, to which every officer and enlisted man who served ninety days or more in the army or navy would be entitled. As one who would be eligible to pension under such a law, we express our disapprobation of any law for paying service pensions.

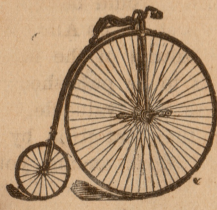
MELVILLE W. FULLER, nominated by the President for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, is a Chicago lawyer, 55 years old, born in Augusta, Me., and practicing in Chicago thirty years.

The Tribune recalls, what is liable to be overlooked in the stereotyped denunciation of the republican party by democratic conventions for stealing the Presidency in 1876—that the Electoral Commission whose work they condemn was a creature of the democratic party, invented and manufactured by democrats. The democratic Senators voted 23 to 1, and the democratic Representatives 158 to 18, in favor of it; while the republicans in the Senate voted 24 to 16, and in the House 33 to 68. The combined democratic vote was thus 181 for to 19 against, and the republican vote was 57 for to 84 against.

ED. A. WALLACE,

AGENT FOR

AMERICAN CYCLES,



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UNION BLOCK, CONGRESS ST. Vitalized Air if desired.

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Here is a chance to get a good house. Pleasant location and at reasonable figures, the residence of Charles Wheeler on River Street in this city, an easy distance south of the passenger house. It will pay any one wishing a place to live or for investment to call at the premises or on J. N. Wallace for particulars.

PLANTS FOR SALE

Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries

Of the Choicest Varieties, and a general line of Nursery Stock can be procured of

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HEADQUARTERS

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SPOT CASH

WHAT does this mean to the Farmer, Gardener, or Citizen who brings Dressed Meats, Butter, Eggs, Fruit or Produce of any kind to sell?

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MEANS a Just Price paid to each and every one, according to the Quality of the Product Produced.

Spot Cash.

FOR those who have Groceries, Meat, Fruits or Produce to buy, means: You can buy More Goods for the Least Money, Quality Considered, at the Cash Store, than any where else in Ypsilanti. Bring TWO SILVER DOLLARS and see how much Fine Oolong Tea we will give in exchange for them, and of as good quality as can be procured at any store in this city. Our Regular Japan Teas also rank Quality First, Price Second, and this is true of our Coffees, Syrups, Sugars, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, and Canned Goods. Everything New and Fresh.

Spot Cash.

PLEASE Don't Forget that the Flour and Feed comes under this head also. Although shoved to the Rear of the Store, it "Gets to the Front," when you ask Prices, especially on Stock's Full Patent Flour, Raven's Food, Ground Bone, Oyster Shell, Imperial Egg Food, Salt Rolls for Stock, Axle Grease, Blatchford's grades of Oil Meal, Stock Food, etc.

"The Lucky Old Store,"

Congress Street, South Side,

P. H. DEVOE.

First National Bank,

Established 1863.

Capital & Surplus, \$100,000

Individual Liability of Stockholders, \$150,000

D. L. QUIRE, President. CHAS. KING, Vice-Pres. W. L. PACK, Cashier.

T. S. ANDERSON, Pres. H. C. PARKE, V. P. R. S. MASON, Cashier.

State Savings Bank,

91 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

CASH CAPITAL, - \$200,000.

Four per cent. interest paid on Savings deposits. Deposits—R. A. Alger, T. S. Anderson, M. S. Smith, Hugh McMillan, F. J. Hecker, W. K. Anderson, R. S. Mason, C. L. Freer, G. H. Russell, W. C. McMillan, J. K. Burnham, H. C. Parke. Attorneys—Walker & Walker.

Ypsilanti Savings Bank

Organized under the general banking laws of Michigan, with a

CASH CAPITAL OF \$50,000

Transacts a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

allowed on all savings deposits of \$1 and upwards, compounded every six months.

Savings Department open every Saturday evening from 7 to 8 to receive deposits.

D. C. BATCHELDER, President. R. W. HEMPHILL, Cashier.

SPRING—1888—SPRING.

JOE SANDERS, the CLOTHIER

HAS A FULL LINE OF

Spring Woolens & Worsteds

—AND—

Mr. Fingerle, artistic tailor, will personally superintend all orders in this department, which insures a stylish and well-made garment.

NOVELTIES IN HATS AND CAPS

—AND—

Gents' Furnishings

IN GREAT VARIETY. CALL AND SEE.

Joe Sanders, the Clothier, No. 1 Union Block.

WELLS & FISK,

SOUTH SIDE CONGRESS ST.,

Pure Family Groceries,

Butter and Eggs, Fruit and Vegetables in Season.

BEST BRANDS OF FLOUR.

QUICK SALES AND CLOSE PROFITS OUR MOTTO.

WE HAVE RECEIVED OUR

NEW SPRING GOODS

All the Latest Styles and Novelties. Everything desirable in the way of WEARING APPAREL for MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN. In

MEN'S CLOTHING

We have a large stock of SPRING OVERCOATS, and in SUITS, the Greatest Variety of Styles and Patterns we have ever shown in one Season. In

BOYS' CLOTHING

We have a Magnificent Line, and in CHILDREN'S KILT SUITS AND SHIRT WAISTS we have many New Styles and Patterns, and to the parent looking for the Best and Most Fashionable Garments for the Least Money we can offer Special Inducements.

All THE NEW SHAPES IN HATS & CAPS

As well as all the Latest Novelties in Gents' NECKWEAR and Furnishings. Our

MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Contains a Larger Assortment of the BEST FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FABRICS than any previous season, and our Prices are Lower than ever before.

C. S. WORTLEY & BRO.,

CONGRESS STREET.

ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD!

Or do you think of using

Lumber or Paint

In large or small quantities?

If you are, you should at once call on

S. W. Parsons & Co.

DEALERS IN

BUILDING MATERIAL

AND

Carpenter's Supplies of All Kinds!

Lumber Yard and Factory north of Public Square, east side; Branch Office and Paint Depot, Worden Block, Huron Street.

NEW FIRM!!

Having recently purchased the Photograph Business of Mr. A. J. Clark, we wish to call the attention of the people of Ypsilanti to the fact that we are prepared to do the best of

Photograph Work

at the low price for Cabinets of \$2.50 per dozen. We guarantee satisfaction and the finest of work. Call at our studio and see samples. Soliciting a share of your patronage, we are, yours truly,

NICHOLSON & ANDERSON.

J. A. WATLING, D. D. S. L. M. JAMES, D. D. S.

WATLING & JAMES, DENTISTS, HURON ST.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered when desired.

Detroit Restaurant!

GEO. H. GRAVES

of Detroit has opened a first-class

Restaurant and Ice Cream Parlor

OPPOSITE UNION BLOCK,

Congress St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

Where he will furnish Lunches and First-Class Meals at all hours, and

Table Board by Day or Week

Home-made Bread, Cakes and Pies for sale, Fruits, Confectionery, etc. 315

GRAND DISPLAY

—AT THE—

CITY MEAT MARKET

HURON ST.

We have the largest and best stock of Fresh and Salt Meats, etc., in the city. Call and see.

Smoked Hams, - - - 12 Cents

Smoked Bacon, - - - 12 Cents

Smoked Shoulders, - - - 8 Cents

H. FAIRCHILD & CO.

THE YPSILANTIAN.

YPSILANT, MICH.
THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1888.

W. W. BARR, trainer and driver of Maud S., will establish a stable of horses at San Jose, Cal.

MARIA MITCHELL, the celebrated professor of astronomy at Vassar College, is seventy years old.

Mrs. BLOOMFIELD MOORE has left London for Philadelphia to give the Keely motor another boost.

The Prince of Wales' income from the Duchy of Cornwall was nearly \$500,000 for the year just ended.

SENATOR HOAR has received the degree of LL. D. from Harvard, Yale, Williams, Amherst and William and Mary's.

GENERAL LAW WALLACE bears a host of gray hairs and an indispensable pair of spectacles.

WM. K. VANDERBILT, instead of going to Lindenhol, his newly acquired Bavarian castle, has sailed from Gibraltar for home.

SENATOR CHACE of Rhode Island is the only member of the United States Senate who always wears a swallowtail coat, while Attorney-General Garland prides himself on never having owned one.

OSCAR WILDE has had his dining room and all the furniture in it painted white, for the reason that "dead white is the only background against which a man looks picturesque in evening dress."

Mrs. MARY HURLEY, of San Francisco, is 105 years old, and without any one to care for her, having outlived all her family. Some time ago her only son, aged 80 years, died, and a few days ago she lost her only remaining child, a daughter of 68.

CHRISTINA, the young Queen-Regent of Spain, is very fond of music, but does not care to go to public places of entertainment, so she has a large speaking telephone, connecting her palace with the Madrid Opera House, and listens to all the great singers without leaving her room.

QUEEN OLGA, of Greece, is a beautiful woman, with a plump, well-developed form, thick, handsome hair and expressive eyes. She has sweet and charming manners. She is a fearless horsewoman, but is very domestic, withal, and is often seen at home spinning silk. She is a devout Greek, and is loved by the Greek people.

PROF. L. B. ARNOLD, the eminent dairy authority, died at his home in Yates, Monroe county, N. Y., March 7. He was a graduate of Union college, but preferred farm life to a professional one. While on the farm he soon made a specialty of dairying, in which he afterward became famous. His career is a good example of what we should have more—college men as practical farmers.

AN old Kentucky breeder of swine places salt first in importance as a preventive of cholera, and believes that salt of all substances, is the best promoter of digestion as well as an antidote against worms. This breeder has adopted the plan of salting all his animals in water-tight troughs, keeping a supply of salt on hand continually. He also feeds some charcoal with the salt to swine that are closely penned, and gives ashes occasionally under all conditions.

It having been shown that recent railroad accidents were caused partly if not wholly by overwork and excessive hours of labor of engineers, it has been ordered that no engineer of the Great Northern Railway, England, shall be allowed to go on duty without having had an interval of at least nine hours' rest. This is a wise provision, and one that should be generally enforced, not only for the good of the men but for the sake of the travelling public as well.

The imperial crown of the Czar of all the Russias is the finest ever worn by a sovereign. It is in the form of a bishop's mitre and carries on its crest a cross composed of five of the most beautiful diamonds ever cut, supporting the largest ruby in the world. Eleven great diamonds in the foliated arch rising from the front and back of the crown support this cross and ruby, and on either side a hoop of thirty-eight pearls, than which there are no handsomer known.

Mrs. MARY CHAPMAN, the young wife of a settler in the central part of the Territory, remained alone at home while her husband was away looking after his cattle. The storm came on suddenly, and it was nearly three days before he was able to get back through the drifts, and when he entered the cabin he found his wife lying insensible on the bed. There was just food enough left for a meal for her husband, and she had gone without eating for two days rather than touch a crust of it. When brought back to consciousness the noble little woman threw her arms around her husband's neck and cried: "Oh, Jim! I thought you might come home nearly dead with hunger." This typical wife had a true-soul sister in the heroine of a story that was not long ago published in the London papers: A little girl lay dying in a hay at Shoreditch. "Now there will be enough for the rest to eat," she said.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Latest Intelligence From all Parts of the World.

EAST.

Thursday morning at New York, Charles Ricker, a policeman, was caught in the act of committing a burglary. He was taken to court, held in the grand jury, indicted and arraigned, and a few minutes later was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. In less than ten hours he was in Sing Sing prison in the full glare of a convict.

Monday at Defiance, Ohio, Rug Frame, aged 18, who was firing at a mark, told a twelve-year-old name Switzer to "lie still and see how close I can come to your head." The bullet struck the boy in the right side, inflicting a fatal wound.

At New York Monday Mene. Diss Debar and her alleged husband were held in \$5,000 each for the grand jury. The Madame testified that "her spirit power first came to her when she was in a convent in Chicago."

The annual regatta of the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association will be held at Pullman, Ill., July 13 and 14.

A sanitary conference will be held at Springfield, Ill., May 17 and 18, to discuss questions, and a State board of Health Monday issued a circular letter of invitation to the municipal authorities and health officers of every city, town, and village in the State.

National League games Monday resulted: Pittsburgh, 8; Chicago, 2; Detroit, 13; Indianapolis, 1; Boston, 4; New York, 3; (ten innings), Philadelphia, 3; Washington, 1.

National League ball games Saturday resulted: Chicago, 4; Pittsburgh, 7; Washington, 3; Boston, 4; New York, 14; Philadelphia, 8; Detroit, 10.

Thursday night at Buffalo, N. Y., John Fredericks, a juror in the Cullen murder case, was taken sick at the jail and found to be insane.

Dr. Clemence S. Lozier, the eminent physician and advocate of woman suffrage, and pioneer of the medical education of women in this country, died at her home in New York City Thursday night, aged 75.

A glucose trust it has been divulged was formed at Cleveland, O., a few days since, and a meeting will be held in Chicago next week to perfect the pool.

At Pittsburgh, Thursday night, William, son of the Chicago club, and Carroll, of the Pittsburgh team, were arrested for fighting with three strangers, and the entire party were fined each \$10 and \$5 costs. Captain Anon has not fined Williamson, but says he will leave the matter in President Spalding's hands.

Keefe, the base-ball pitcher, signed a contract Friday evening to play in New York at a salary of \$4,000.

Sullivan the pugilist, was given a banquet in the Quincy House, at Boston, Wednesday night, by 125 of his friends.

A bill making it a misdemeanor to raise any foreign flag upon any building owned by the State or by any village or city was defeated Thursday in the New York Assembly, 104 to 4. The high license liquor bill passed and now goes to the Governor.

National League ball games Thursday resulted: Chicago, 9; Pittsburgh, 1; Indianapolis, 8; Detroit, 1; New York, 11; Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 9; Washington, 2.

The bursting of a water pipe Wednesday caused a sewer ditch at Yonkers, N. Y., to cave in on the workmen, six of whom lost their lives.

William Steinway, of New York, who was elected at Washington last February to succeed Hubert O. Thompson on the National Democratic Committee, is going to Europe, and will be represented at St. Louis by Davis.

Recently at Nelsonville, O., Edward H. Davis, Assistant Marshal, arrested Samuel Dow, a young married man, for fast driving. Tuesday night Dow met Davis and shot him dead. The murderer then walked a block, and putting a revolver to his own head, fired and a corpse.

Mr. James Brown Potter indignantly denies the rumor that he is about to begin divorce proceedings against his wife, as a result of her appearance on the professional stage.

League ball games Wednesday resulted: Philadelphia, 5; New York, 3; Boston, 1; Washington, 0 (eleven innings).

The annual convention of the German Baptists of the United States will be opened at Harrisonburg, Va., the first Tuesday after Whit Sunday.

John L. Sullivan, who arrived at Boston, Tuesday, offers to fight any man in the world in a sixteen-foot ring for \$10,000 a side, Mitchell or Kilrain preferred.

W. N. Wilkin, a traveling salesman of Tiffin, Ohio, disappeared six weeks ago, and a body closely resembling Wilkin, being found hiding in Central Park, New York, last Friday, it was supposed that he had committed suicide. Relatives were boarding a train at Tiffin Tuesday for New York, to bring him home, but were startled by seeing Wilkin on the platform of the car, in perfect health. His wife became nearly crazed with joy at the discovery.

A resolution was adopted by the Toronto City Council Monday night protesting against Great Britain's practice of shipping destitute persons to Canada. Englishmen in New York celebrated Monday at St. George's Day, giving a banquet in the evening, at which the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew was a guest. In his speech, Professor Goldwin Smith said that an anti-English feeling prevailed in America; that Englishmen were trampled upon by those who courted the Irish vote, and that he opposed the granting of home rule to Ireland. Mr. Depew, when his turn came to speak, expressed absolute and unqualified dissent from the opinions of Mr. Smith, and his mention of the name of Gladstone provoked hisses from the gathering.

Daniel Oestoldt, of Columbus, O., was arrested Tuesday, on the charge of embezzling \$900 from his sister, who was driven crazy by the act. Their mother died a few days after learning of her son's crime.

League ball games Tuesday resulted as follows: Chicago, 3; Indianapolis, 2; Detroit, 4; Pittsburgh, 4; Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 1; New York, 19; Washington, 15.

WEST AND SOUTH.

The mother of Ed. Chamberlain, who in a fit of jealousy killed his sweetheart in White County, Ind., has become insane, the sad occurrence tending to aggravate the feeling against the criminal. The farmers say that if Chamberlain is not legally hanged they will have a midnight trial, with Judge Lynch on the bench.

At Jefferson, Texas, Paul Ferrar and James Layton after quarrelling over their common affection for Miss Maggie Riley organized bands of friends and had a pitched battle in a cotton field, forty shots being fired. Ferrar was fatally hurt and many others wounded and Miss Riley crazed by grief at the news.

The steamer Queen of the Pacific left San Francisco Sunday afternoon for Southern coast ports with 125 passengers and a valuable cargo. Early Monday morning a leak was discovered in the hold, through which water entered faster than it could be pumped out, but the crew were kept at their posts and succeeded in getting into Port Harford Harbor before the vessel sank, and no lives were lost.

Jacob Zinsner, a Cincinnati saloon-keeper, blew out his brains with a shot-gun Sunday night. He had been driven insane by his wife, who was seldom at home, and passed his time in carousing in the saloon of a business rival.

The ex-Rev. Geo. C. Miln is suing Andrew Shuman and John R. Wilson, proprietors of the Chicago Journal, for libel, laying his damages at \$50,000. The suit grew out of the publication of divorce proceedings instituted by Mrs. Miln.

The Indianapolis base-ball management has offered \$5,000 to Boston for the release of Radbourne.

Reports from Sauk County and other parts of Wisconsin indicate that the chinch bugs survived the winter in great numbers and vigor, and farmers are discouraged.

Decline in business led to the discharge of 150 men from the Pennsylvania Railroad car works at Fort Wayne, Ind., Friday.

Burt Reeves, an aged and corpulent farmer near Bloomington, Ill., while burning brush Friday, accidentally fell in the fire face downward, and not being able to move, was burned to death.

At Peoria, Ill., Friday, the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway settled the last unpaid claim of damages against it resulting from the Chatsworth wreck by paying Leo Hammann, Chicago, \$800.

A bridge on the Burlington and Missouri River Road near Alma, Neb., gave way Friday morning, its supports having been weakened by rains, as a through passenger train was passing, and the mail and express cars went down with it, all passengers escaped except one left the track. L. A. Towne, of Grand Rapids, Mich., was killed, Charles A. Eaton, of Harter, Ill., seriously injured, and W. M. McMorney of Kansas City, severely bruised, and a conductor and brakeman slightly injured.

Frank E. Newton, attorney, real estate agent, notary public, and ex-Y. M. C. A. Secretary at Henry, D. T., was arrested Thursday night for forging mortgages.

At Waverly, Iowa, Friday, M. E. Billings was sentenced to the penitentiary at Anamosa for life, the extreme limit of the law.

Owen D. Hill, Jack Crow, and George Moses were hanged Friday at Fort Smith, Ark., for murders committed in Indian Territory. John B. Biscoe paid the extreme penalty at Leonardtown, Md., for a murder he legally committed at Orangeburg, S. C., and Jasper Davis met death at the hands of the sheriff at Anderson, S. C.

E. D. Wilburn, of Lincoln, Ill., who was worth \$20,000 three years ago, ran through it all, and forged a note for \$44, it is charged, to get more, for which offense he was committed to jail Friday.

No improvement in the condition of the winter wheat crop is reported. Feasars expressed that the crops will prove a failure in Illinois, while in Ohio, Michigan, and the Pacific slope the plant looks unhealthy. In regard to the spring wheat situation, the weather is backward, and seeding is about two weeks behind.

Jacob Schaeffer, speaking of George Stosson's contemplated removal to New York City, says he will play Stosson for any amount and give him 500 points in 3,000 at either the balk line or champion's game.

The Rev. Mr. Millstone, who tendered his resignation of Grace Episcopal Church, at Cedar Rapids, Ia., to take effect after Sunday, April 29, to come to the Reformed Episcopal Church in Chicago, was excommunicated Friday by Bishop Perry, of the diocese of Iowa.

He had prepared special services, and the Bishop's act caused considerable dissatisfaction, it is said. He will be tendered one of the other pulpits in Cedar Rapids for Sunday next.

The seventeenth annual session of the Women's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest closed at Freeport, Thursday. Mrs. Benjamin Douglas, of Chicago, was re-elected President. Mrs. C. B. Farwell is Treasurer and Mrs. Cyrus McCormick and Mrs. John V. Farwell among the Vice Presidents.

The Churchman will publish in its next issue a letter to the Pope from the Right Rev. Monsignor Leon Bouland, of New York, withdrawing from the Catholic Church. Monsignor Bouland asserts that he can not subscribe to the teachings and doctrines proclaimed by the Vatican Council, nor can he admit the pretensions of ultramontaniam, because it claims absolute authority in scientific, political and social matters.

At Mobile, Ala., Thursday, G. Hall, a brakeman, injured on the Louisville & Nashville Road, whose foot had been amputated, was given a verdict of \$25,000 damages against the company.

Fire at Chester, Ill., Thursday afternoon destroyed the three-story building of the Southern Illinois penitentiary, occupied by the Western Boot and Shoe Manufacturing company, at a loss of \$17,000 to the State on the building and from \$75,000 to \$100,000 to the contractors on machinery and stock. The company's insurance is only about \$25,000.

Mrs. Ann T. Mather, widow of Judge H. F. Mather, who was one of the first settlers of Chicago, died Thursday at Beloit, Wis.

The Northwestern Sleigh and Buggy Association is in session at Jackson, Mich., with the object of perfecting a pool for the regulation of prices.

Roswell Miller, general manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road, was appointed president, vice Alexander Mitchell, deceased, at the meeting of the directors of the road at New York Wednesday.

The flour output at Minneapolis, Minn., last week was 173,200 barrels, more than ever made in one week before, against 169,200 barrels the preceding week. The market is not very brisk though some fair sales are reported.

After being out thirty-six hours, the jury in the Billings trial at Waverly, Iowa, Wednesday, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree, a compromise, the first ballot standing eleven for murder in the first degree and one for guilty.

There was a suspension of over seven hundred, four hundred from out of town, at the opening of the seventeenth annual session of the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions for the Northwest, at Freeport, Ill., Wednesday.

Governor Larrabee, of Iowa, Wednesday, appointed Mrs. Mary Miller, of Des Moines, widow of a soldier, to be State Librarian.

The committee of five appointed by the anti-administration Knights of Labor at Chicago last October Wednesday night issued a circular to the order, declaring that the membership has dwindled from 702,000 to 240,000; that Powderly's special call for funds for lecturers was really to keep the order out of bankruptcy and calling on the knights to join the opposition.

John B. Folsom, tax collector of Austin Township, Macou county, Ill., who disappeared in March 7000 short, returned to Decatur Thursday unable to account for his forty-six days' absence except that he had been as far East as Boston and back to Champaign, Ill., before he came to himself.

The report of the investigation committee on the Kentucky Legislature shows the shortage of the fugitive State Treasurer Tate is \$220,000. The grossest carelessness is said to have prevailed during Tate's management of twenty years.

Postmaster Benbow, of Warren, Ind., has been summarily relieved of his official duties on the discovery of a shortage of \$900 in his account. The shortage was made good.

Eastern farmers some time ago purchased marshes, in the vicinity of Monroe, Mich., and converted them into a hunting preserve, comprising nearly all the fine shooting territory in that district. Pothunters and other sportsmen invaded the place, and the Eastern folk, known as the Monroe Marsh Company, sued for trespass. The Supreme court decided Friday in favor of the Marsh Company.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Monday, at Washington, the wife of S. W. Rawson, the Chicago banker, procured the arrest of Sarah Denard on a charge of perjury. It is set forth that in an examination recently in the Rawson divorce suit, the lady Denard swore that Mrs. Rawson had been intimate with Judge Lochrane, of Georgia, which statement, Mrs. Rawson avers, is untrue.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Central Committee Monday night elected John L. Mitchell, of Milwaukee, to represent Wisconsin in the National committee, vice William F. Vilas, resigned.

At Indianapolis, Ind., Monday night, a motion to expel Sin Coy, the convicted night-sheet forger, from the City Council, was lost, every Democrat voting against it.

In the platform adopted Thursday by the Maine Republicans Mr. Blaine is not put forward for the Presidency, but is set down as deserving of the thanks of the country for his prompt and powerful answer to Mr. Cleveland's free-trade message.

The Democrats of Indiana, in State convention at Indianapolis Thursday, nominated Courtland C. Matson for Governor, William R. Myers for Lieutenant Governor, W. E. Niblack, George V. Howk, and Allan Wolz for Judges of the Supreme Court, and Senators Voorhees and Turple and John J. Shanklin and John H. Bass as delegates to the National convention. The latter were instructed to support Gray for Vice President. The resolutions demand reduction of the tariff, oppose prohibition and the State administration, endorse Cleveland, and express belief in a civil service that will place upright persons who would harmonize in principle and policy with the National administration.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Texas, held their State Conventions Wednesday.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFAIR.

One of the new Burlington firemen in serious trouble.

Herbert Newell, one of the striking engineers, was instantly killed at Galesburg, Ill., Saturday night, and George S. Cable, one of the striking firemen, was badly wounded by W. A. Hedberg, one of the new Burlington firemen. Ald. Peter Erickson, uncle of Hedberg, heard two shots fired and then a groan. Taking a lantern he went to the road, and found the body of Newell in a gutter already dead, having been shot through the heart. The next moment Hedberg rushed into the hands of his uncle, who turned him over to the Marshal. Cable received a ball in the head, but it followed the skull around instead of penetrating the brain. Hedberg's story is that he was on his way home and the two men came toward him. The first thing he knew one of them caught him around the waist and the latter struck him. He then drew his revolver, firing twice.

Mrs. Aleck McKee, an eye-witness, has before the grand jury her statement in many particulars corroborates that of Hedberg. The Sheriff says that the contention and mark around Hedberg's neck were both plainly visible last night. An interesting point that will be developed in the inquest is the alleged statement made by Hedberg before the grand jury that he was the first striker who followed him. There will be testimony, it is claimed, to show that Newell and Cable were not following Hedberg, but met him.

Cable is so low that the doctor will not permit even his sworn statement to be taken, and nothing is known of his side of the story. Newell had been an engineer on the Burlington Road for eighteen or twenty years. Cable came here from Quincy a year ago. The Mayor has taken precautions to prevent violence, and men armed with Winchester shot-guns guard the jail, while the doors are barricaded.

PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

The Druggists in Davenport unite in refusing to sell Alcoholic Liquors.

All the druggists of Davenport, Ia., united Sunday in giving notice that after Monday "they would not sell or dispense any alcoholic liquor of any kind for any purpose whatever." There are some 200 saloons openly doing business in Davenport, but several wholesale liquor houses, so it will not be impossible to get a physician's prescription filled which calls for alcohol in its pure form or diluted. Interviews with several of the druggists who have entered into the prohibition agreement reveal the fact that the action taken is not from choice. Competent legal authority has advised the pharmacists that the conditions of the Prohibition law passed by the last General Assembly are such that business cannot be done without violating it. Representatives of wholesale drug houses at Chicago and in the East who have recently visited interior towns between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers say they have found but one druggist who will take a permit under the new law, and he has a contract to furnish a State institution with the proscribed articles.

PHILIP COUP AND WIFE ARRESTED.

The Well-Known Circus Man Charged With Robbing a House.

Philip Coup, one of four brothers famous as circus managers and proprietors, was arrested Sunday at Vincennes, Ind., by Benjamin F. Thorne, a member of the Metropolitan detective force of Indianapolis. Coup is charged with robbing the residence of Police Commissioner J. W. Murphy at Indianapolis on April 21. Information from Supt. of Police Frairs states that he was aided in the robbery by Nellie Coup, his wife. The two secured, it is said, a lady's double-breasted, steel-lined, watch-chain, a breast-pin of gold platinum, solitaire diamond, solitaire diamond ring, emerald ring surrounded with diamonds, a cluster ring of seven diamonds, a black silk dress, and other articles of the value of \$4,000. The woman was arrested at Washington, Ind., at the time Coup's house was being searched. Philip Coup and his three brothers were assessed in Davison county with \$80,000 of personal property. His arrest has created a great commotion among his friends there.

MRS. CHASKA FOR A MUSEUM.

A Courier Sent to Get the White Maiden and a Black Handmaid.

C. H. McKee, a St. Paul traveling man, left for Red River country, on the Sioux reservation, last Saturday morning. McKee is commissioned by the proprietors of a St. Paul dime museum to offer Mr. and Mrs. Chaska-Campbell \$5,000 for an engagement of ten weeks. Mrs. Chaska telegraphed recently her husband could not leave their farm this season. McKee is authorized to buy the farm if necessary. A telegram from the interpreter saved the museum from being made. McKee and the Indian and his bride are expected to pass through Aberdeen Monday, en route to St. Paul.

America does give some fashions to Europe. Children here are dressed to a great extent in the Kate Greenway styles, and latterly Parisians are beginning to put those long-skirted, short-waisted, quaint gowns, and cloaks and big hoods on their little ones, and, with the generosity of that polite and genial people, they order them of their dressmakers as "American gowns, coats and bonnets" for children.

M. W. FULLER CHOSEN.

Chicago's Distinguished Lawyer Named by the President for Chief Justice.

The Nomination Well Received Both in Republican and Democratic Circles.

President Cleveland sent the Senate Monday the name of Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, to be Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The nomination was immediately made the subject of general widespread conversation, and as far as could be ascertained, the comment was entirely favorable to the selection from every standpoint; Mr. Fuller's qualifications and fitness being recognized on the Republican side of the chamber, while the political wisdom of the appointment is conceded by the Democrats who opposed the selection of Minister Phelps.

Mr. Fuller did not seek the office of Chief Justice or any other office from Mr. Cleveland, but he has been tendered at different times the position of Solicitor General of the United States, member of the Civil Service Commission, and a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, of which he declined. It is understood that he will accept the position of Chief Justice if confirmed. He had an interview with the President about ten days ago, having come to Washington, as it was understood, at the invitation of Mr. President. No appointment for the appointment of Mr. Fuller is on file at the White House, but a great many letters and telegrams voluntarily sent have been received there since his name was first mentioned in connection with this office, urging his appointment. The Senators from Illinois have also advanced his appointment. Curiously enough, some of the Illinois Democrats who are supposed to be influential at the White House, have not supported Mr. Fuller's nomination. Mr. Morrison, for instance, has advocated the appointment of Judge Craig, as has William T. Deussen, of Peoria. Both of these gentlemen have said that they did not deem it expedient to appoint Mr. Fuller, for the reason that he has never had judicial experience. It is understood that the real reason that these gentlemen are opposed to him is because they did not like the expedient of politically recognizing that faction of the Democratic party in Illinois with which Mr. Fuller has been most actively identified. It has been suggested that there will be some opposition to his confirmation. Some of the Senators who are not so well acquainted with his record have expressed doubt as to his legal qualifications. These doubts will probably soon be dissipated. Mr. Fuller's friends have not the slightest apprehension that any political objection will be made to him. He has the earnest support of both Illinois Senators, and will be supported by other Republican Senators from the North and West. The Senators from Maine are also well acquainted with him. The only question likely to be raised is as to the time of confirmation. The present term of the court will continue only four days. Then there will be no further session until the October term.

The Brief Story of a Clean, Busy, and Useful Life.

Melville W. Fuller was born in Augusta, Me., Feb. 11, 1833, his parents were Frederick A. Fuller, son of the Hon. Henry W. Fuller, and his wife, Maria Weston. The history of the family in New England dates back to the Mayflower. Mr. Fuller received his early education in Augusta, and graduated at Bowdoin college in the class of 1855. He began the study of law at the office of his uncle, George McKee, at Bangor, and afterward attended lectures in the law department of Harvard University. In 1856 he began the practice of law in Augusta, and also acted as one of the editors of *The Age* newspaper. He was elected a member of the common council of Augusta, became its president, and was also the city solicitor. He did not remain in Augusta more than two years, but came to Chicago, and has for thirty years enjoyed a large and lucrative law practice in this city.

Mr. Fuller's practice has won for him the name of a learned lawyer and a faithful counselor. Among the most important cases with which he has been connected and which gained for him a wide reputation were the case before the Supreme Court of Illinois arising out of the prorogation of the legislature of that State by the late Gov. Richard Yates; also the defense of the Rev. Charles Edwards Cheney before an ecclesiastical court for omitting words from the prayer book of the Episcopal Church. The late Bishop Whitehead was Mr. Fuller's legal opponent in the latter trial.

Mr. Fuller has always been known as a Jeffersonian Democrat. During all his career he has taken the keenest interest in politics, but has persistently declined to allow the use of his name as a candidate for any office. In 1861 he was chosen a member of the State constitutional convention. In 1862 he was elected to the legislature as a Democrat from a strong Republican district. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1864, 1872, 1876, and 1880.

As an orator Mr. Fuller's diction is polished and elegant. He was chosen to deliver the address at the opening of the Chicago Exposition in 1889, and has made many other public addresses. Mr. Fuller has been married twice. His first wife was Calista O. Reynolds, whom he married in 1858, and after her death he married Ellen, daughter of the late distinguished banker, John Jay Gould. His family consists of eight daughters.

14th CONGRESS.

SENATE.—The House bill giving to the city of Grand Forks, Dak., the right to build a bridge across the Red River of the North was passed April 25th, with an amendment. The motion to refer the President's message was taken up, and Mr. Voorhees proceeded to address the Senate thereon.

HOUSE.—The House Committee on Public Lands, April 28th, favorably reported the Senate resolution authorizing the sale of the Government timber lands in Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas during the present session of Congress or during the pendency of the bill. The committee also reported a bill to authorize the sale of the lands being gobbled up by timber speculators from the Northwest. The intention of this resolution is to make large tracts of land into a law. The following bills were taken from the calendar and passed: The Senate bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Black River, Arkansas. The Senate bill granting the right of way 100 feet in width on the Chicago City and Pacific Railroad Company through the Indian Territory (the company to pay \$15 per mile per annum for use of the nation or \$100 per mile for use of the State). The bill appropriating \$100,000 additional for the completion of a public building at Wichita, Kan. The House bill to authorize the Kansas Valley Railroad Company to construct and operate a railroad through the Fort Riley military reservation in Kansas. The Senate bill to create and organize the county of Latah, Idaho, and to divide the same into townships and sections, and to pass the Senate bill for the appointment and retirement of John C. Fremont as Major-General in the United States army, but as Mr. Reagan said he desired to speak against it, and was not well prepared, Mr. Hale did not insist. Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, from the committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill giving eight square miles of the Indian Territory, Paris and Dardanelles Company from Fort Smith to the mouth of the Arkansas River, and the Senate then adjourned.

SENATE.—Among the petitions presented and referred April 29th, were two from the State of Kansas for the repeal of the import tax on raw silk, and the other to make good to the officers and soldiers of the late war the difference between the gold and the gold value of the greenbacks which they were paid. Among the bills reported from com-

mittees and placed on the calendar were the following: Senate bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River at Little Rock; Senate joint resolution providing that the public lands in Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas now subject to private entry shall be disposed of according to the provisions of the Homestead laws only until pending legislation affecting such lands shall be disposed of, or until the present session of Congress adjourns; to authorize the sale of a tract of land on the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. On motion of Mr. Blackburn, the House will prohibit the making (in Washington or Georgetown) of "books" or "pools" on the result of trotting or running races, or boat races, or base ball, or any other game, on any endor and passed. The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to forfeit certain lands heretofore granted for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads. The Committee on Ways and Means held a long meeting but failed to finally agree upon the programme for the derivation of the tariff bill. The Republicans members of the committee asked that ten days of five hours each, or fifty hours in all, be allowed each side. The Democratic members held the shorter time would suffice if evening sessions were held for debate only.

HOUSE.—The speaker laid before the House on the 29th an invitation tendered in the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington, to be held in New York April 30, 1888. The House then adjourned. On the Friday night session the Senate bill granting a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of General James B. Ricketts, with an amendment reducing the rate to \$75. After some debate the amendment was adopted and the bill passed. The call of the States of the House went into committee of the whole on the River and Harbor bill. Before going into committee of the whole on the River and Harbor bill, the House adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Dunn, Arkansas, directing the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to fully and thoroughly investigate the commerce of Alaska and all contracts or leases made by the Government with any persons or companies for taking fur seal. The committee was also directed to make a report upon the nature and extent of the rights and interests of the United States in the fur seal, and other fisheries in Behring Sea, Alaska. Also a resolution directing the Committee on the Treasury for information relative to the fur seal fisheries in Alaska.

The Ypsilantian.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1888.

Normal Items.

Charles Taylor, '87, was at the concert. Mr. Palmer of the Conservatory has returned from his sojourn with the measles. Miss Cornell, who has been ill with scarletina, is much better.

Measles and bad colds have caused considerable decrease in the average attendance.

There is general sympathy for Mr. Conkling in the loss of his little daughter. The Senior class, of which he has been President, attended the funeral in a body.

Prof. Pease won the highest economic prize at the concert given at Ann Arbor. The Normal chorus was somewhat embarrassed at the Ypsilanti concert by Mr. Cad's peculiar manner of conducting, but Prof. Pease had trained them so well that they did not make any bad "breaks."

A large cluster of the rare pink adder tongues was brought to the Botany class, Monday.

Several of the Faculty will attend Booth and Barrett at Ann Arbor, Monday next.

Through the courtesy of the Normal News the Library has recently been supplied with the Detroit Evening Journal. Tuesday the familiar Tribune and Free Press appeared but whether they will continue to come, we do not know.

Messrs. MacDonald and Dean are detained from school by measles, as are many other seniors.

Neighborhood.

STONY CREEK.

The concert given by the W. H. M. S. was a perfect success, the church being filled to its utmost capacity with people who paid the closest attention to a very interesting program.

The instrumental music given by the Davis children was excellent. The proceeds of the evening were nearly \$25.

RAWSONVILLE.

John Van Wort, once a resident of this place but now of Leslie, spent a day in town last week.

A number from Ypsilanti came to our burg Sunday, for the first fishing of the season. (Is it possible for Ypsilanti? and on Sunday?)

Mrs. Sam Fletcher of Ypsilanti spent Sunday here.

Squire Rogus has rented his half of grist-mill to R. Roberts & Son.

Albert Bucklin moved from Delhi to this place, Thursday.

Addison Jackson is reported somewhat better.

A pickarel was taken from the Huron river Thursday last weighing 10 pounds.

SALEM.

Quarterly meeting services were held at the Lapham's church Sunday, Mr. Ramsdell officiating in the morning, and the presiding elder, Mr. Hudson, in the evening.

Miss Elsie Gerton, who has been teaching in Northville, is now at home, the school being closed on account of diphtheria.

Mrs. Prudence Packard, one of Salem's old pioneers, is not expected to live.

Mr. Adelbert Curtis is making some improvements in the building line.

Dr. Swift of Northville filled the pulpit in the Congregational church at Salem Sunday.

Mrs. Calvin Austin's sister, from Fort Clinton, Ohio, has been visiting her during the past week.

CHERRY HILL.

Campbell & Nowlin have their saw mill running at full blast. They employ seven men to run the mill besides five men and teams to draw logs and lumber.

The farmers of this place have their oats all sowed and are now fitting their ground for corn and potatoes.

Ed. Newton has been on the sick list for a few days but is now able to be at work again.

Chester Lewis is building a barn for John Quastell and has also taken the contract to rebuild L. S. Warner's, which was lately destroyed by lightning. Mr. Warner received his insurance in full which was fifteen hundred dollars.

D. I. Cobb reports favorably of his new home in northern Michigan.

Reader, don't forget to renew your subscription to The Ypsilantian, as it is a first-class family paper. It is plain spoken and will not mislead you. It gives correct market reports and will keep you posted in the coming campaign. In everything readable it is all that can be desired for the money. Price \$1.50.

Womens hard work has begun. House cleaning seems to be the order of the day in this place.

LIMA.

Henry Wilson of this place disappeared very suddenly last Tuesday, and had not been seen or heard from until the following Thursday, when he returned with a bride, Estelle Parke of Owosso.

The couple were united in marriage last Wednesday, at the home of the bride. Mr. Wilson is a newly elected member of the Washtenaw county republican committee, having been elected from this township at the last republican convention, and is an enterprising young man and highly esteemed by all who know him. We extend our congratulations and best wishes.

Mrs. O. B. Guerin of Lima Centre is very sick, with but slight chance of her recovery.

WILLIS.

Joel Powers, of Paint Creek Corners, died in his 80th year. Mr. Powers came to Michigan at an early day, being one of the pioneers of Augusta, where he lived over 50 years. He was an esteemed citizen, who won the confidence and respect of his fellowmen. He enriched the life of his family by his kindness to the unfortunate, and left on the sands of time footprints worthy of imitation. He was a Universalist in belief, and died as he lived, trusting in the goodness of the Great Creator. His helping hand is withdrawn, his warm heart is still, but precious memories follow him to the beautiful summer land where his spirit will find, in the embrace of loved ones, sweet rest. The service at the house was conducted by Rev. Mr. Benham, of Ypsilanti. His remains will rest in Highland Cemetery, where the sweet voices of nature will whisper peace to his ashes. He leaves a wife and many nieces and nephews to mourn the loss of a dear friend.

Mrs. Wm. Sanderson is not expected to live.

Mrs. Wood has returned home.

Henry Bennett has the contract for building Abbott Bissell's house.

Mrs. James Walker, of Illinois, visited at Richard Ainsley's last week.

Dangerous Food Adulteration.

The Fraudulent use of Alum and Lime in Cheap Baking Powders.

If the consumers prefer to buy an adulterated article of food because it can be had at a lower price, they undoubtedly have the right to do so, provided the adulterants are not of a character injurious to health. If such articles are not falsely sold as pure, and the customer is not deceived as to their real character, the transaction is not illegitimate.

But the great danger in the traffic in adulterated food arises from the deception that is practiced by manufacturers usually classing such goods as pure. This is almost invariably done when the adulterant is one that is injurious to health. For instance, manufacturers of alum and lime baking powders not only fail to inform the

public of the real character of their goods, but carefully conceal the fact that they are made from these poisonous articles. Most of these manufacturers also claim that their articles are pure and wholesome, while some go still further and proclaim boldly that they are cream of tartar goods, or even the genuine Royal Baking Powder itself. No consumer will buy alum baking powders knowingly, for it is well understood that they are detrimental to health. The sale of alum and lime baking powders as pure and wholesome articles is, therefore, criminal, and it is satisfactory to notice that the sale is being stopped in such sale have already been brought to justice in the courts.

The official analysts have recently been active in the pursuit of these dishonest articles. The baking powders of several states have been carefully and critically examined. The officials are surprised at the large amount of lime and alum goods found. It is a suggestive fact that no baking powder except the Royal has been found without either lime or alum and many contain both. Dr. Price's baking powder has been found to contain nearly 12 per cent. of lime; Cleveland's 11 per cent. of impurities; the phosphate powders over 12 per cent. of lime.

The chief source of lime is to add weight. It is true that lime, when subjected to heat, gives off a carbonic acid gas, but a quicklime is left—a caustic, powerful nature. A small quantity of dry lime upon the tongue, or in the eye, produces painful effects; how much more serious must these effects be on the delicate membranes of the stomach, intestines and kidneys, more particularly of infants and children, and especially when the lime is taken into the system day after day by physicians to be one of the causes of indigestion, dyspepsia, and those painful diseases of the kidneys now so prevalent.

Adulteration with lime is quite as much to be dreaded as with alum, which has heretofore received the most emphatic condemnation from food analysts, physicians and chemists for the reason that while alum may be partially dissolved by the heat of baking it is impossible to destroy or change the nature of the lime so that the entire amount in the baking powder passes, with all its injurious properties, into the stomach.

The large profits from the manufacture of lime and alum baking powders has placed many of them in the market. They are to be found in the stock of almost every retail dealer, and are urged upon customers calling for baking powders upon all occasions. Because of their well-known detrimental character it is desirable that prompt means be taken to suppress their manufacture.

Pure baking powders are one of the chief aids to the cook in preparing perfect and wholesome food. While those are to be obtained of well-established purveyors like the Royal, of whose purity there has never been a question, it is proper to avoid all others.

Agricultural College Stock Sale, Etc.

W. E. Boyden and Wm. Campbell from Washtenaw Co. attended the sale of Short Horn and Hereford cattle at the Agricultural College, April 18. Mr. Campbell says that the cattle sale is only an item in the curriculum of the College—that a general outline would be needed to give anything of a proper idea of it, and such an outline of College affairs would be too long for an ordinary item. He gave us the following:

In spite of cold, uncomfortable weather the sale of stock was held on the day appointed. The attendance was good considering the circumstances. Some of the leading stock men of the state were present and paid good prices for some of the choice animals offered.

There are several points worthy of notice connected with the sale, aside from the question raised as to the best time of the year to hold it. The fact that a survey has already been made for a street railway from Lansing to the College, which, when finished, will add greatly to the facilities for reaching the sale and will have a great influence on the attendance in future. Again, men not thoroughly versed in the stock business can there be sure of securing just the breeding and the individual animal as represented, and at a price that the merits of the animal and not outside bid—such as—such prices as good judges of stock are willing to give or take. The dispersion over the state of the surplus stock bred at the College must result in great financial advantage to the farmers of the state. As an example of the value of well bred stock to a community, it is interestingly reported that the fine Percheron horse brought to this state by Senator Chandler some twenty years ago has already been worth to Ingham Co. alone, one hundred thousand dollars—no partisan politics connected with this.

All the stock at the Agricultural College is in good shape, showing not only good judgment in the selection, but good care in handling. Those attending the sale were greatly interested in the stable of steers of different breeds that are being fed on experiment. The age, the amount fed, and the increase in weight of the different animals are carefully kept and a full report of them will be given to the public next Autumn. This experiment is directly in the line of the work that the experiment station, now established at the College, is to do. And it may here be noted that a general change in the program of work at the College was rendered necessary, and the changes are now being made as rapidly as possible so that the College work and the experiment station work can go on side by side.

The State Board of Agriculture were on hand at the sale, and watching with unabated interest the onward march of affairs at the College. Faculty, officers and students were all busy. "House cleaning" rearranging lecture rooms, etc., will be got along with in a few days. The grounds will be in fine order and any wishing to see a genuine Agricultural College in full running order can enjoy that privilege.

The Allegan Journal and Tribune pays the Ypsilantian the compliment of copying the little poem (errors and all) in our issue of April 19, entitled "Put none but Michigan Men on guard to-night," but Michigan Men on guard to-night," but forgo to give the credit. The Ypsilantian an issue is just a little annoyed at this unintentional oversight, but will forgive the Journal this time if it will note that "waving" in the first line should be "covering."

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Any one wishing to engage the professional services of Miss Betsey Gates, will call on Mrs. P. W. Carpenter, south Washington street.

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Miss Mollie Green, a schoolma'am of 15, kept a mad dog at bay with a heavy rule until the child ren had gotten out of his way. Free Press.

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Mr. Batwell's Reports.

To The Mayor and Common Council—

In submitting this, my Annual Report as Chief of the Fire Department, I have the honor to congratulate the Council that though our loss by fire has been a little larger than preceding years, yet when compared with other cities, we have been extremely fortunate. This has been a year that has resulted, not only in immense loss of property by fire, but in a fearful loss of human life from the same cause. The following comprise the fires that have occurred since my last Annual Report, to-wit: May 1887, the residence of Thomas York, Hamilton street, caused by falling of a lamp from the hand of Mrs. York; building insured for \$400, contents \$200.

June 21, fire in Grant's wood shop, occasioned by a lot of dry wood shavings being set fire to by a boy, and the fire spread to the building, damage \$100.

October 18, an old unused wooden building in Gilbert's factory yard. The fire was caused by the Fire Company got water from Mr. Gilbert's pond, and when they got the water, the fire had spread to the railroad track. The old shell could not be saved, but all the adjoining buildings were.

This gave occasion for one of the most serious attacks on the Fire Dept. by one of our city papers, which has never let an opportunity pass of vilifying and abusing the Fire Company who had no means of defending themselves from the false and malicious reports. Recognizing the fact that their efforts would be futile when opposed by a persistent enemy, with a newspaper to back it up, they had to acknowledge the power of the press, as well as its malice.

November 10, fire in the residence of Mr. Bennett on Washington street, occasioned by a defective furnace. The company had a series of unfortunate mishaps, a length of new hose connecting the engine to the stand pipe, and the hose of the coupling and we had nothing to replace it, and had to use the building that could have been otherwise saved. The result was a total loss of a much better result for the insured than a partial one that can be contested and appraised at half its value.

December, through a brick partition close to a wooden press or shelves that held paper and served as a means of escape for the fire, the fire spread to the roof. Loss fully insured and paid.

April 23, a telephone dispatch from the Peninsula Paper Mill summed up the loss of a fire in Jacob Grob's ice house. This house is about forty rods outside the city limits, but as the state of the mill, having a cool lager, and ice cream for church socials, hung on saving the ice supply of the city, I did not hesitate in ordering the engine and hose cart to the fire. The house was badly damaged and about 25 tons of ice melted. Loss stated at \$1000, with no insurance.

This covers all the fires during the past year. It seems an almost superfluous task to direct your attention to the lack of water and water for fire purposes, as it has been laid before you year after year. Some time since, I asked that the M. C. R. R. might be requested to connect their standpipe with the city water, and we were refused the privilege of doing so, from the M. C. R. R. tank, as we had always before, rather a poor return for the many times the Fire Company filled the water towers of the M. C. R. R. when they were unable to do so themselves.

We have 1000 feet of serviceable hose, but ought to have at least 200 feet more. Whilst asking the Council for additional hose I beg to remind them that for 10 years they have paid for but 500 feet. The Fire Company bought the hose, and the Council promise to reimburse them, but that promise has never materialized as yet.

The iron pipe Congress street has proved a grand success. We have tested its capacity fully, and suggest that it be carried along Huron St. to the post office corner.

Our engine is in perfect order, and has been efficiently cared for and run on all occasions in a satisfactory manner by our present engineer.

Something ought to be done with the old steamer, it would not cost a very large sum to put it in excellent order and to locate it in the east end of the river.

The subject of a suitable fire alarm has been brought before the Council, and a large bell has been purchased, which I am free to confess, will not, in my mind, answer one bit better than the one now in use if located in the same place. The valley of the Huron river will absorb all the sound waves, no matter how loud the bell is. At present the bell we now use may be easily heard three miles down the river, and yet cannot be heard 30 rods on Huron street. Again, I do not believe a bell weighing 1200 pounds can be safely placed on an eight inch wall, unless supported from the ground; and however, if it will not prove a suitable fire alarm, it will serve as a good starter for building a church at some future time.

Change our horse to one drawn by a horse ought to receive your consideration, as the expense of keeping a third horse is not very much in excess of that incurred by keeping two, and would be used on the streets to much advantage. The cost of keeping the city team, and the amount of work performed has never been reported upon, though I have no doubt it would be proven that the city has saved much money by having them.

I regret to state that some trouble has arisen between some members of the Fire Company and good judgment in the selection, but good care in handling. Those attending the sale were greatly interested in the stable of steers of different breeds that are being fed on experiment. The age, the amount fed, and the increase in weight of the different animals are carefully kept and a full report of them will be given to the public next Autumn. This experiment is directly in the line of the work that the experiment station, now established at the College, is to do. And it may here be noted that a general change in the program of work at the College was rendered necessary, and the changes are now being made as rapidly as possible so that the College work and the experiment station work can go on side by side.

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Our engine is in perfect order, and has been efficiently cared for and run on all occasions in a satisfactory manner by our present engineer.

Something ought to be done with the old steamer, it would not cost a very large sum to put it in excellent order and to locate it in the east end of the river.

The subject of a suitable fire alarm has been brought before the Council, and a large bell has been purchased, which I am free to confess, will not, in my mind, answer one bit better than the one now in use if located in the same place. The valley of the Huron river will absorb all the sound waves, no matter how loud the bell is. At present the bell we now use may be easily heard three miles down the river, and yet cannot be heard 30 rods on Huron street. Again, I do not believe a bell weighing 1200 pounds can be safely placed on an eight inch wall, unless supported from the ground; and however, if it will not prove a suitable fire alarm, it will serve as a good starter for building a church at some future time.

Change our horse to one drawn by a horse ought to receive your consideration, as the expense of keeping a third horse is not very much in excess of that incurred by keeping two, and would be used on the streets to much advantage. The cost of keeping the city team, and the amount of work performed has never been reported upon, though I have no doubt it would be proven that the city has saved much money by having them.

I regret to state that some trouble has arisen between some members of the Fire Company and good judgment in the selection, but good care in handling. Those attending the sale were greatly interested in the stable of steers of different breeds that are being fed on experiment. The age, the amount fed, and the increase in weight of the different animals are carefully kept and a full report of them will be given to the public next Autumn. This experiment is directly in the line of the work that the experiment station, now established at the College, is to do. And it may here be noted that a general change in the program of work at the College was rendered necessary, and the changes are now being made as rapidly as possible so that the College work and the experiment station work can go on side by side.

The State Board of Agriculture were on hand at the sale, and watching with unabated interest the onward march of affairs at the College. Faculty, officers and students were all busy. "House cleaning" rearranging lecture rooms, etc., will be got along with in a few days. The grounds will be in fine order and any wishing to see a genuine Agricultural College in full running order can enjoy that privilege.

from the diseases that are incidental to youth, both from diphtheria and scarlet fever, of the very mildest form has been prevalent for some months, but it has never assumed a fatal type.

The usual amount of nuisances have been reported, but though quite as numerous as heretofore, there was a decidedly improved disposition on the part of the people to abate them, when ordered. One locality has been a never ending source of annoyance and complaint, and in the rear of the City building on Washington street. When the premises were erected the attention of the Council was directed to it as a gross violation of the ordinance of fire limits, and as a receptacle of filth and dirt from the tenements over the stores, and the City has not been realized as it has not been turned down, but the second part has been more than fulfilled, for a more pestilential, sickening and disgusting hole does not exist, a disgrace to the owner, as well as to the city, and that too, near the stores of groceries from whence we get our food supplies. I have used every means to abate this nuisance, and it is no sooner cleaned up than it is soon again as bad as ever.

The slaughter houses have been kept in fair condition, though there is decided room for improvement, and particularly now, as the fine weather shows up the dirt of the winter.

The lack of sewers through the business part of the city ought to receive more earnest attention and be judged on the ground of fever of the public good as the project of individuals.

Some 94 cases of nuisances have been reported and duly investigated. Very many have proved to be neighbor's quarrels, and several resulted in finding the owners of the nuisance party. As usual the hog-pens take the first position in the line of nuisances, but as the Council seems to favor cleanliness, the hope to be accepted as one of the grounds on which the city can be "boomed." The fact that any one can keep hogs under their stoop ought of itself induce a large influx of desirable residents.

There has been a number of cases of measles of a mild form, and not fatal. The general opinion amongst the medical fraternity is, "That Ypsilanti is in a ridiculous state of rude health."

EDWARD BATWELL, Health Officer.

Produce Markets.

(Corrected weekly by O. A. Ainsworth & Co.)

YPSILANTI, April, 26 1888.

Wheat 80c 83

Corn, ears 35c 37

Oats 35c 37

Rye 45c 47

Barley, 2cwt 1.00 1.40

Buckwheat 60c 70

Hay 8.00 10.00

Beans 75c 1.80

Peas 85c 90

Potatoes 55c 1.00

Onions 20

Parsnips 45c 60

Cabbage, 1/2 head 5c 8

Butter 10c 20

Eggs 12

FOR SALE CHEAP!

A. Williams' fine Brick Residence on Huron street. All in perfect order, heat by furnace. Terms easy. Inquire of J. N. Wallace & Co. or at the house.

3340ew

CASH FOR EGGS.

I will pay market price in cash for strictly fresh eggs at my place.

2936 JOEL RESSLER.

The Business World in Miniature at

Clearing's

Business College,

YPSILANTI, MICH.

No theory or text-book work; everything is real, the same as in the outside world. Visitors cordially invited. Circulars on application.

P. R. CLEARY,

Principal.